

# The Alexandria Gazette.

VOLUME LXIII.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1862.

NUMBER 108.

PUBLISHED (DAILY) BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN, JR.  
OFFICE—No. 104 King street, over  
Stone's, (formerly French's) Book Store.

## Latest from Richmond.

[From the Washington National Republican of this Morning.]

We have glanced over a copy of the Richmond Dispatch, of the 4th instant, which contains a highly important order from the Adjutant and Inspector General of the rebel government, dated August 1, 1862. It recapitulates the orders of the President of the United States, of Major General Pope, and of Brig. General Steinwehr with regard to foraging on the enemy, confiscation, &c., and then adds the following:

"In the event of the capture of Maj. Gen. Pope, or Brig. Gen. Steinwehr, or of any commissioned officer serving under them, the captives so taken shall be held in close confinement. So long as the orders aforesaid shall be continued in force and unrepealed by the competent military authorities of the United States, and in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy, by virtue or under pretext of any order hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial—whether under pretence of such citizen being a spy or hostage, or any other pretence—it shall be the duty of the commanding general of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung, out of the commissioned officers prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own thus murdered by the enemy."

President Jeff. Davis writes a letter strongly endorsing the above general order, charging that the United States waited until the cartel for the exchange of prisoners was agreed upon before it declared a war of indiscriminate robbery and murder, and has directed a copy of the order to be addressed to the commanding general of the army of the United States.

The Richmond Dispatch, briefly commenting on this subject, says:

"The following order explains itself. A day of retribution is at hand for the outrages which have so long characterized the conduct of the enemy in their prosecution of the war."

The same paper says that sweet potatoes were selling in the markets on Saturday at 50 cents a piece. Those that commanded that price were large specimens. On the same day good sized tomatoes were selling at \$1.50 per dozen.

The Dispatch also complains of Federal outrages in Nansemond and Isle of Wight counties, and says that the people will suffer very materially in the article of bacon. It adds that a perfect reign of terror prevails in some portions of these counties, and the people are leaving their homes by night and secreting themselves in the forrest by day, so that they may escape the clutches of the invaders, and reach, if possible, the Confederate lines, which do not now extend beyond Blackwater.

The New York World says that the Federal advance to Orange was not made with the intention of holding it, but merely to feel the enemy, and it was proposed to withdraw and hold the position upon the Rapidan. The three regiments which made this movement were all very much reduced, both men and beasts. The Ira Thomas Guard could only mount two hundred men, and the whole force was scarcely a single regiment in number.

## Aspects of the Intervention Question.

It is stated by the New York Herald's Paris correspondent that "the Russian government has proposed to France and England a mediation in the affairs of this country; and it is rumored that the governments of these latter nations have assented to the proposition.—Russia being considered a Power friendly to this country, it was thought that an offer of intervention would be more acceptable than if it came from either England or France."

The London correspondent of the New York Express writes:—"I learn that the Emperor of Russia has made a personal appeal to President Lincoln to come to a compromise with the South. Baron Brunow has communicated this to the British Cabinet, and also to the Emperor of France. M. Thouvenel has left London for Vichy, to convey Earl Russell's answer to the Russian communication to Louis Napoleon. It is this: If the Government at Washington refuse to listen to the proposition of the Czar, then England and France will jointly interfere in behalf of peace. Friendly mediation will be first proposed; if refused, recognition of the South, and intervention, or breaking the blockade, will follow."

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, on the other hand, writes:—"There are many reasons for believing that, notwithstanding the assertions of the journals, or rather of certain journals, to the contrary, no negotiations, no movements of any kind, are going on in the Cabinets of Europe having in view an intervention in American affairs."

## General Fremont.

In the Supreme Court of New York on Thursday, A. A. Selover and Gen. J. C. Fremont were sued by John S. Giles, as the maker and endorser of a promissory note for \$2,000, in which judgment resulted against them for that amount with costs. Execution being issued and returned by the sheriff unsatisfied, plaintiff's attorney obtained an order for examining defendants on supplementary proceeding. Gen. Fremont failing to appear and submit to an examination, the attorney for plaintiff applied for an order to arrest the general for contempt of court. The defendant's counsel opposed the application on the ground that, being in the service of the United States, Gen. Fremont was exempt from arrest. The plaintiff's counsel contended that Maj. Gen. Fremont was not now in the service of the United States, having retired from his command in Virginia, and that the act of Congress exempting from arrest those in the U. S. service applied only to parties in actual service. Justice Barnard remarked that he thought the plaintiff's counsel wrong in his views, but would give him time to put in authorities, and render a decision on the third Monday of August.

The War Department has exempted locomotive engineers actually employed on railroads from the proposed draft.

It is reported that Wm. McDonald, of Baltimore, who left for Europe a few days ago, has been arrested North and sent to Fort Warren.

## The Loss of the Steamer Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The steam r Golden Gate sailed hence on the 21st ultimo, with 95 cabin passengers and 147 second cabin and steerage passengers, and 95 of the crew.—She had \$1,400,000 in treasure. On the 27th ult., at 4.45 P. M., when fifteen miles north of Manzanilla, while the passengers were dining, the alarm of fire was given. The head of the steamer was promptly heeled for the shore, three and a-half miles distant, the flames meanwhile making fearful headway.

At quarter past five o'clock the upper deck fell in, and soon after the steamer struck the beach and the passengers and crew who had not got into the boats jumped overboard and endeavored to swim ashore. About one hundred, including five children, swam or were washed ashore alive. The ship burned to the water's edge and soon disappeared. Those who reached the shore made their way to near Manzanilla on the 29th instant, as the steamer St. Louis arrived up from Panama. Some few others escaped to Manzanilla in boats. One boat, with thirty persons on board, had not been heard from, and probably made the shore south of Manzanilla. The St. Louis arrived here to-night and brings seventy-eight of the Golden Gate's passengers, all that are known to be saved, and a portion of the crew. Captain Hudson is at Manzanilla to look after the missing passengers. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, of Baltimore, are among those known to be lost.—Their four children were saved.

The Missouri Republican gives a description of three powerful, impregnable iron-clad gunboats contracted for by the U. S. Government for service in the Mississippi—the Chillicothe, Indianola and Tuscumbia, now building and nearly completed, the two former at Cincinnati and the latter at New Albany, Indiana, under a contract with Captain Joseph Brown, a St. Louisian.

The Overland Mail Company's coaches have commenced arriving at San Francisco. Since the recent change of route, the trip from St. Joseph to Salt Lake has been made in seven days. There is a prospect that the average time from St. Louis to San Francisco will be nineteen days, and that the whole ocean mail from New York to San Francisco will come though in twenty-five days.

The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says it never knew it so sickly before at Newburyport as it is now. The disease affects only males between the ages of eighteen and forty five years. The Herald:—"The cases are very distressing. Several have occurred where men have nearly lost their sight; they say that as bad as they hate the Confederates they could not see one across the street, and spectacles are in demand. Some are badly ruptured, but were never troubled by it till last week, and others are lame. This disease affects the mind as well as the body. They see war in a different light than formerly; and some of the former most abolitionists began to think that they would be willing to abandon the negro if the war could only be closed at once. This a terrible disease, and widely spread."

Richard Busted, of New York city, has been appointed a brigadier general of volunteers.